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SECOND EDITION.

AT WORK.

Organization of Republican National Convention.

Hon. E. McPherson Permanent President.

List of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Committees on Resolutions and Credentials.

Speeches by Gen. Logan, Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, Gov. Morgan, Gen. Howard, Fred. Douglass, Rev. H. H. Garnett and Others.

Speculations as to the Outcome To-Day.

Blaine Said to Be Losing Ground.

Conkling's Strength to Be Thrown to Hartranft.

LOUISIANA'S DELEGATION WILL GO THE SAME WAY.

Bristow Men Still Talk with Confidence

Morton's Case Unchanged from Tuesday.

A COMBINATION WHICH WILL BEAT BLAINE.

Discussion as to the Platform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1876.

Pittsburghers Badly Treated.

Exposition Hall is handsomely decorated within, and its seating capacity well arranged. The distribution of tickets was, however, unmanaged, and complaints are made against William E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee. While thousands remained outside anxious to witness the proceedings, hardly less than one thousand seats were vacant to day. The Lincoln Club, as a body, was excluded, as also the Great Western Band. Carrier's Band, of Cincinnati, only, was admitted.

Adjournment.

After speeches by Governor Noyes, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, and Fred. Douglass, the Convention at 3:30 adjourned until eleven o'clock Thursday morning. The Committees on Credentials and Resolutions are meeting to-night. Harry Oliver is on the latter committee, in place of Edward McPherson, who is to be made Permanent Chairman. This change is at the instance of the Blaine men, and is thought to be a bid to Pennsylvania.

The Morton Men

are making a big demonstration to-night, while speeches and music everywhere prevail. If numerous ballots are had, it is believed that Morton will pull to the front. To-morrow will tell the tale, as by noon it is altogether likely the balloting will commence. The speeches everywhere made indicate a support of the ticket, whoever may be nominated.

A Combination Against Blaine.

To-night a combination is being formed against Blaine. If it succeeds, it is said that it will probably nominate Hayes for the first choice on the ticket.

[By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition Building. The attendance was greater than that of any previous gathering of the party, and embraced the most noted men in the country, who either sat upon the floor as delegates, or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officer.

To those who had not attended the Convention held four years ago in Philadelphia, the number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States.

The delegations were admirably grouped upon the floor facing the stage. The solid Massachusetts and New York delegations occupied the left center. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, with Maine at the head. To the right of the stage was Indiana, and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left again came Kentucky and the Carolinas, with Virginia bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was allotted to the whole-hatted Pennsylvanians, who came to fight for Hartranft. The right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed, in order of merit, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The territorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear, wherever they could find room. Utilize sound waste plot of ground.

The hall in which the convention assembled this morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity for an audience of at least 7,000. The building was erected in the spring of 1870, for the Sangerfest, held in this city during the following summer. The fall of the year witnessed the inauguration of the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the hall was formally dedicated to political purposes by the Greeley Convention, and has since been used for various political demonstrations, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio four weeks ago.

The arrangements apparently been made with a view to the capacities of the human voice. The platform extends near the center of the hall and raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The Chairman's desk is decorated with a mass of wreaths and ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue.

In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for one seven or eight hundred invited guests, among them a number of ladies.

A space fifteen feet in width, extending along the face of the platform, has been set apart for the use of the press. In the rear of this are delegations and alternates, separated by a rail from the body of the hall. The position of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole and bearing the name of the State.

To the east of the inclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to alternate delegates and the general crowd, who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to procure a ticket of admission.

The pressure for tickets of admission has been fearful, and the dissatisfaction general, especially among the newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steadily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is, it could be filled thrice over if all the applicants for entrance had been gratified.

As the hour for beginning proceedings drew near, the crowd swelled to overflowing, and at a few minutes to twelve o'clock the aisles were jammed, and the rush and bustle of the crowd could be heard even above the clanging brasses of the band. The balconies filled with ladies, and the floor of the hall are occupied by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom appears the face of Con Maguire, who became known to readers of the Commercial in connection with whisky matters in St. Louis. The post was carefully guarded at the roof and decorated with the national colors, which also hang in festoons in the intervening spaces, in order to improve upon the Liberal Convention held here in 1872, which had a fountain in the rear of the hall.

The local committee in charge of the arrangements secured the services of a brass band, whose time playing was by the time during which the early delegates were waiting for the calling to order of the convention. The music also came in conveniently at a late hour to fill up awkward pauses.

At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by Governor E. S. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., who made a prayer, after which Governor Morgan said:

REMARKS OF MR. MORGAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The day and the hour have arrived for which the representatives of the Republican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and in obedience to the authority of the Republican National Convention, I now respectfully ask that you will maintain order. In 1856, in Philadelphia, in 1860, in Chicago, and in 1864 at Baltimore, acting under the same general authority, it has been my privilege to call the Republican Conventions to order. If I except the action of the Convention of 1864, the duties which then devolved upon me were the same in character as the duties which devolve upon me from time to time in the future. Upon comparison with former ones, are the most important of all.

There is no special or parliamentary authority for any remarks from the Chair. In the nature of things there cannot be any. Custom, only, is my excuse. If excuse is needed, for even a few words. In June, 1864, we were in the midst of the war for the preservation of the Union. We had great armies in the field. But they had achieved only partial successes, and when successful, always very great ones, and of life. The harvest and best of our young men had fallen in battle by tens and hundreds of thousands, and were in prison at Andersonville and Libby. President Lincoln, seventeen months prior to this, had by proclamation, but by a war measure, declared the slaves free, while their masters kept them within their lines and had full dominion over them. It was then modestly suggested by your Chairman of the National Committee that the Convention would not discharge its whole duty unless, among its other results, it should declare for such an amendment of the National Constitution as would, when adopted by the requisite number of States, forever prohibit African slavery on this continent. The suggestion was received with unexampled enthusiasm by the Convention. The resolution to secure this national blessing was written in our party platform on that day. Both Houses of Congress very soon after passed the required amendment, and twenty-nine sovereign States ratified it. The noble Lincoln policy was the result to the people, and from that hour to this the sun has not risen upon a foundling man nor woman even in all this fair land. Not to the North, not to the South, but to that Supreme Being alone, who controls the destinies of nations, as well as the affairs of individuals, let us give all the glory.

But all this is past, and the past we conclude is secure. Pardon me, gentlemen, if again, with like modesty, I make a suggestion or two bearing directly on the present.

This Convention should emphatically demand the prompt and efficient execution of those solemn promises of both Houses of Congress and the President, to redeem in coin the legal tender obligations of the Government on the 1st of January, 1879, and signify its opposition to any modification or repeal of this law that does not guarantee a still earlier or better method of returning to specie payment. Let no doubtful word go out from this Convention upon the subject of honest money. Prices are already at a specie point. Stand firmly by your numerous resolutions and platforms a little longer, and your currency basis will be transformed into a coin basis so easily and so naturally that you will be yourselves surprised, regretting only as you will that it was not determined upon at an earlier day. Resumption accomplished, then in all human probability, will follow ten or fifteen years of prosperity, equal to that of any former period, perhaps greater than the country has ever seen. If you will, in addition, put a plank in your platform declaring for such an amendment of the Constitution as will extend the Presidential office to six years, and make the incumbent ineligible for re-election, you will deserve the gratitude of the American people.

As the marmer, when tossed for many days in the thick weather, awaits himself of the earliest glance of the sun to ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course, so in like manner, at the end of one hundred years from the foundation of our Government, we have come from the North and South, the East and the West, to take a political observation for the purpose of ascertaining and improving our position as a National Government, so far as improvement is really necessary and possible. With this view we have come to the great and beautiful city of Cincinnati on the banks of the grand and placid Ohio, containing nearly 200,000 souls, and where we now find every luxury that wealth, nature or art can produce, but where not even a log cabin had been erected or a white man born when our Government was organized.

The last three National Conventions of our party have had indicated to them in advance the names of the candidates for the National ticket, so that they have been little else than ratification meetings of the decrees that have been made by the people, merely putting in form that which had already been decided upon. Although Mr. Grant's second and third nomination, and to the nomination and renomination of the splendid soldier and patriot, General Hayes, but such a state of things no longer exists. There appears to be at this present time no one to whom the eyes are turning finger points as the only candidate. There seems to be no man rising so far above all others as to be the exclusive choice or exclaim, "Thou art the man!" The consequence is that many distinguished names among our party friends have been mentioned as candidates, and will be brought before the Convention, when the paper containing arrives for making nominations. Therefore, it has been my duty to myself, as well as assigning greater responsibilities rising from delegates to this convention than upon any or all that have preceded it.

The history of the Republican party furnishes glorious evidence of a destiny that the Government shall be administered with honesty and economy, and as a means to that end, that the civil service should be reformed, at the introduction of all needful and proper reforms. In such a history and at a time like the present, it cannot be doubted that the choice of the convention will fall upon one, who, in the past, has proved to be, who is clearly committed on this question, not only by his expressed opinions, but also by his public life and services. It is not for me to anticipate the action of this honorable body, further than to say that the firm support on the part of the nominees of all the recent amendments to the National Constitution, and the equality of the inalienable rights of all other principles involved in the war for the preservation of the Union, must also be regarded as prerequisites for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

With this account in hand, I submit the highest duty, and should be the greatest pleasure, for an humble citizen to extend the warm hand of fellowship to all good citizens of this Union, and as rapidly as possible to forgive and forget the treason of the past, when they shall be satisfied to be and remain in fact, as we are in name, one people and one country. It is the highest, sublimest work of statesmanship. That the Republican National Convention in this Centennial year should be the first to inaugurate it under your auspices, as you, quite as fully as any other locality, represent in yourselves the industry, the enterprise, the prosperity and grandeur of our country's growth and greatness.

Our folly may conceive what the wisdom of the opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polls in November 15th next, defeat will come from no other cause. We are met here, not as contestants for office, but as the representatives under various leaderships our relative strength, but as representatives accepting a high responsibility, to extract from the chaos of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmanship which shall be accepted as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party. [Applause.] Men as well as measures are to be weighed in the balance during the coming months, and neither must be found wanting in the estimation of the people. The Republican party cannot continue to live by reason of its splendid achievements in the past, nor by the memory of a record to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. [Applause.]

The Democratic party has yet to present men representative of its principles. The latter have discovered in the last twenty years that [Cheers, and cries of good.] In former days, when party ties were firmer, when the immediate pressure of impending national calamities hedged us about, and compelled party fidelity, the party was successful. [Applause.] The Republican party cannot continue to live by reason of its splendid achievements in the past, nor by the memory of a record to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. [Applause.]

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The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

It is the general impression that WINSLOW, the Boston forger, will be discharged by the British authorities to-day, if the extradition question is not then adjusted.

"Out in Missouri there is simply an anxiety to win, so that a lot of loafers and bummers can go to Washington and hold office."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

This is Democratic testimony concerning Democrats.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday issued an edition in Cincinnati on that date, containing all the leading editorials and news of the regular city edition, transmitted by telegraph on Monday night. It was printed on the *Enquirer* press.

JUDGE DOWNEY, one of the candidates for re-election on the Democratic ticket for Supreme Judge in Indiana, foreseeing the inevitable disgraceful defeat of the ticket, has withdrawn from the race. He was about the only respectable candidate of the lot.

What has become of the bill before Congress denationalizing Americans residing abroad who buy, own or sell slaves? There is a large class of these residents abroad, many of them employing numbers of slaves in planting and other operations. The bill should be passed without delay.

The best thing said in the National Convention, yesterday, was the remark of the temporary Chairman, Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, during his speech, to the effect that while the Republican party must continue to present men representative of its principles, the Democratic party has yet to discover both its principles and its men.

The conviction of GEORGE D. LORD, a prominent New York Democratic politician, and a member of the "Canal ring," of bribery and corruption, threatens to operate like a firebrand in the Democratic ranks of that State. Bitter complaints are already made that it is a breach of faith on the part of TILDEN, who had coquetted previous to the Utica Convention for the support of the canal men. They are turning on him now that they find themselves deceived, and will do all they can to defeat him in the national canvass in that State, should he be nominated at St. Louis.

JUDGE PETTIT, the drunken and sacrilegious member of the Indiana Supreme Court, hurls defiance at the Democratic Central Committee, which has requested him to resign, and vows revenge by declaring that he will leave the Democrats and vote the Republican ticket. The Indianapolis *Journal* indignantly rejoins: "Speaking for the Republican party, we give notice to the great conservator of the peace that he can't come to us. Hence, horrible shades!" The Louisville *Commercial advises* PETTIT to send his name in to the St. Louis Convention as a Democratic reform candidate for the Presidency.

The foreign imports of New York for May show a continued decrease. As compared with the same month last year the falling off is nearly ten and a half millions, and nearly thirteen millions as compared with the corresponding figures for 1874. The decrease appears to have affected all branches of trade. The total for five months is about twenty-seven millions below the corresponding aggregate for last year, forty-eight millions below the first five months of 1874, and fifty-five and a half millions less than for the same period of 1873. The exports for May show a slight increase, and the gain for five months is about five and a half millions over the previous year. Nearly half of the foreign exports of the country now go from the port of New York.

An encouraging business sign comes from the region of Indiana. The Vandalia railroad some time ago ordered a quantity of steel rails sufficient to complete the line from Indianapolis to Terre Haute with steel, and the contract required the delivery of a part in March, a part in April, and a part in May. Not a rail has been received, because the mill is so crowded that it cannot keep up with its orders. The consequence is that the old iron track is being patched with old rails taken out to be rerolled or sold months ago. The battered ends are cut off and the sound center put in place of the present worn-out stuff twelve rails filling the place of eleven of full length. This is a necessity of over-run work, and certainly as promising an indication of the approach, if not presence of a "turn in the tide," as any one could ask.

The Buffalo *Commercial* prints an exhibit showing the grain movement by rail and lake for each week from April 22d to May 27th, inclusive, covering the period of low rail rates, from which it appears that in only one week out of the five were the shipments by lake equaled by those by rail. Of the entire 19,873,113 bushels transported, 10,505,679 were taken by the railways and 8,967,836 by lake. It is comparatively a short time ago since the shipment of grain by rail from the West was unknown. The bulk grain business was conceded to the water route without question. That paper says: "The fact that the railways are able to carry such enormous amounts even in scrips and at unprofitable prices is certainly food for reflection for those who may be interested in the competing water route. It is also significant that the New York Central Company, in face of the terrible competition against which it is now contending, should declare a quarterly dividend of two per cent."

We surrender a large portion of our space, in this issue, to the proceedings of the National Republican Convention. Thus far the business of the convention, which is simply preliminary to the more important work of to-day, has been despatched in an admirable spirit of harmony. It is to be hoped that deliberate calmness and wise unselfishness may characterize the action of the convention throughout. On whomsoever the laurel crown of the nomination may fall, he will be entitled to the support of all, it being assumed that the nominee will be a Republican of high standing, character and ability; a man of proved attachment to Republican principles, and whose guarantee of fidelity in the future is the standard of his action in the past. Every Republican is under the most direct and positive obligation that one can take upon himself to support the selection which the convention may make. We hope, and believe, that the delegates will justify the confidence of their constituents, and that the result will be strong nominations on a strong platform.

The New York *Evening Post* improves the occasion of the exculpatory report of the Kerr investigating committee, and the generous action of the Republican members of the committee and of the House thereupon, to read the Democracy a greatly needed lesson in fairness and decency. That paper says:

"The Democrats may very well learn of their enemies in this respect. A little greater readiness upon their part to give character its due weight, a little more manly disposition to deal fairly with their political opponents; a somewhat less manifest disposition to rejoice in the destruction of an opponent's good name, and to cover all exhibition of capacity to be generously glad when an accused person of Republican politics succeeds in vindicating himself in the wood, a little more of manliness on the Democratic side of the House would give to that party's work in the way of investigation a dignity which it does not now possess, and would for it a popular respect which it has not yet been able to win for itself. It is not by the indiscriminate destruction of other men's reputations that men or parties can build up their own. A bad name won by the unfair persecution of political enemies is not a very good foundation upon which to rest a party."

According to the last census there are 6,366,168 males in England and Wales of twenty years old and upwards, but there are only 2,240,763 voters, so that there are no less than 3,525,405 men in the country who have no voice in making the laws. Less than one-half are enfranchised, and in Ireland and Scotland there are fewer persons still, in proportion, upon the register. This is where Great Britain stands in 1876, a hundred years after Lord CHATHAM said that taxation without representation was robbery; and the great reform bills of 1832 and 1868, and all the great series of liberal measures which are so much vaunted in that country as making it virtually a model Republic than the United States. The "Liberals" are taking up the county franchise again, and an attempt will be made to deal with it this session. Under the present franchise laws, any man occupying a house in cities or boroughs, and consequently paying taxes for the relief of the poor, has a vote; or, in other words, according to the present law, household suffrage prevails in the towns, but in the rural districts—the counties—which include many small towns which are neither cities nor boroughs, a man must occupy premises rated at $50 per annum, for the relief of the poor, in order to have a vote. The practical effect of this is to exclude the farm laborers as a body, as well as a large number of mechanics and traders in the small towns, who are quite as capable of exercising the franchise as the inhabitants of boroughs. The qualification for suffrage ought, of right, to be the same all over the country.

It is well to turn at times to other matters than those which are agitated by the political passions of the day. There are certain trains of thought which seem to carry us directly into a more noble element, and there are sentiments which have the effect of raising us above the petty things of everyday life. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* makes certain mention of the last will and testament of FRANCIS DEAK, which has that effect. The people called him "the grand patriot" throughout Europe he was called the "grand citizen," and all recognized in him the stuff of the WASHINGTONS and FRANKLINS, one whose influence is felt upon many successive generations and upon the entire civilized world. Such a man was FRANCIS DEAK, the Hungarian patriot, who had the funeral honors of a king paid him by a grateful nation. His modest will contains words of rare counsel to those who he hoped would be the continuators of his work. In the matter of politics he recalls the aims of his life, the object of long years of earnest endeavor, "the union of the parties," which he was happy to see accomplished before his death. This union, which constitutes the force of peoples, he hopes will survive. "But this is not all, for in order to raise a nation we must infuse vivifying ideas into the masses of the people that compose it. We must ameliorate their habits, customs, and manners, inspire healthy thoughts, encourage virtue, industry, and good habits, teach them to regulate and fortify their energies, and show them to what a moral elevation the humblest citizen can attain." These are generalizations, but DEAK goes on to tell what plans he has had for accomplishing the ends in view. Among the means suggested by him there is one which offers a rich field for study and reflection. Among the institutions most likely to ameliorate the condition of the masses, DEAK chose particularly the saving banks. "Upon this question," he says, "I have long reflected, and I will say this to you: Multiply savings banks, and establish in all the schools small savings counters (*schulsparcassen*)." This is the instrument of the amelioration of the human race chosen by this statesman, and while it seems a simple thing at first glance, a more careful study will show that it is a question of magnitude. Counselor WEISS, who administers the testament of DEAK, thus commences upon this clause: "Formerly a King of France, HENRY IV., wished that every one could have a chicken in his pot on Sunday; today, in France, this popular wish has taken another form; it is that each infant shall be able to acquire his deposit book in the savings bank of the school, [given as a prize for study or good conduct,] and that, by this means, each working man may become the owner of a little of rente from the State. And this wish can be realized in France." The idea is very simple. There could hardly be stronger inducement to study and good conduct than the hope of gaining a deposit book in the school bank, and of adding to the sum week after week. If a pupil could win a prize of ten cents for good conduct, ten for superiority in studies, five for attention to rules, or something of the kind, and take home his deposit-book at the end of the week with twenty-five cents or more inscribed upon it, how happy would he be, and how many felicitations would he get in the midst of a poor working family. When he arrives at the age of twenty-one and takes out his electoral papers, the principal and interest, amounting to a thousand francs, for example, may be handed over to him. Thus habits of study, order and economy are encouraged, and the young man is habituated to the use of savings banks, knowing by experience how rapidly the sum mounts up when only small additions are made. DEAK's mind evidently grasped a very great and important social problem when, in his last will and testament, he recommended the establishment of school savings banks as a means of national regeneration.

Speaking of the lately instituted suits of the United States against "JAKE" THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior during BUCHANAN'S administration, the Boston *Post* sardonically says:

"Secretary Chandler imagines he has found a line of attack by which he can put the Democratic party on the defensive."

The affected derision of the *Post* in this matter betrays its anxiety. There are two suits against the ex-Secretary. One is for over $500,000, the amount of the Indian trust funds admitted to have been embezzled by THOMPSON's clerk, for whose acts he was responsible, with six years' interest. The statute of limitations does not apply with regard to United States trust funds. What is the reason that our contemporary does not want suit for recovery pushed? It appears that the money in this case went to help FLOYD's purchases for the Confederacy, and that while BAILEY was conveniently abstracting these funds to help FLOYD's traitorous scheme, THOMPSON was in North Carolina organizing the rebellion. The other suit is for the unexpended balance of $1,000,000 in gold, which was intrusted to THOMPSON as a Confederate agent, with interest for eleven years. The existence of this latter fund and its being intrusted to THOMPSON for disbursement is proved by his own report to BENJAMIN, Confederate Secretary of State, which was found among the Confederate archives bought for the case of the Government while Secretary CHANDLER was a Senator. These archives cost $75,000, and have already saved the Government millions of dollars; while if the present suit is successful they will have succeeded in putting from a million to a million and a half into the Treasury. It is well to recall at the present moment the purpose for which this fund was to be used, and for which part of it was used: namely, for the burning of Northern cities; for the seizing of steamboats on the lakes; for the attempted release of the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island and other prisons; for aiding the Sons of Liberty in their traitorous schemes, inaugurating rebellion in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and for inducing opposition to the draft, and if all failed trying to rush drafted men into the Confederacy. This and a great deal more is contained in THOMPSON's report. The United States has a perfect right to recover any part of these funds not expended, since our Government stands in the position of heir-at-law to the assets of the late Confederacy, though the constitutional amendments prevent the paying of a dollar of the rebel debt. The institution of these suits is a blow between the eyes to the Democracy, who now prate so loudly about honesty and reform, and it is no wonder that they feel bitter over it.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria has conferred a Companionship of the Bath upon Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, the sole instance of a Lieutenant in the royal navy receiving this decoration.

The marriage of James Gordon Bennett, it is announced, will take place privately within a few weeks at Newport. Miss May, his intended, is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms by all who know her.

Victor Hugo wrote the eulogy delivered at the grave of George Sand. He has either written or delivered the funeral oration of nearly every distinguished personage who has departed this life in France during the last ten years.

The wife of Yung Wing, the chief Chinese commissioner of Education, and the wife of Kwong Ki Ching, the interpreter of the Commission, each presented their husbands with sons in Hartford, Conn., last Saturday.

As a matter of information in these days, when such a howl is raised about Cæsar, I am, and "whither are we drifting," it may not be uninteresting to know that some of the Presidential family can be found in our public schools along with the common children, and that the little Dents and the little Sharpes get their full allowance of spankings with the utmost regularity. O, this monarchy!

General U. F. Linder, of Illinois, is dead. He was an effective stump speaker. In the famous joint caucus of Lincoln and Douglas in 1858 for the United States Senatorship, says the Chicago *Tribune*, General Linder received from Douglas, at Mattoon, a telegram which read: "For God's sake, Linder, come!" The fact was, the Little Giant was getting worsted by "Old Abe" and wanted Linder's help. Douglas' frantic telegram was exhibited with pardonable pride by its recipient, and from it came the *sobriquet*, "For God's sake, Linder," which stuck to him through life.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Iago, Cal., had a heavy frost the other night.

How calm everything will be in a few days!

Henry Ward Beecher has been robbed of $800 worth of silverware.

John Vagraney was arrested for it in Cleveland, the other day.

Inflation. Sixteen balloons will be sent up from Indianapolis on the Fourth of July.

Petrified grasshoppers from the spouting geysers are on exhibition at the Centennial.

It was a woman who got the Flemish tongue recognized in the Courts of Belgium.

Now is the time to make the tour of your native land. The railroad rates are down to zero.

Revenge. Jacksonville, Florida, shipped eleven tons of cucumbers northward, the other day.

The way for a millionaire to ascertain the number of his affectionate relations: make a will.

The merciful man now attaches his hose to the hydrant and sprinkles the moisture far and near.

The Mayor of New York prohibits cannon firing on the Fourth. He says there is no ordnance for it.

A centennial hen on the North side has laid an egg shaped like the "Liberty bell." Cracked, of course.

The New York *Sun* speaks of a distinguished Massachusetts poet as "James Russell, of Lowell."

Such is fame. Of the late George Sand the Milwaukee *News* remarks: "He was a distinguished novelist."

It is now settled beyond peradventure that the House will not meddle with the whisky tax this session.

Of all the public libraries in America that of Boston alone surpasses in circulation the Chicago institution.

A fresh egg has been found in Kentucky with the sentence on it, in raised letters, "Let no guilty man escape."

Pursuit of knowledge. Last year 523,217 persons, exclusive of readers, were admitted into the British Museum.

The glorious times are coming when a fellow can go out and roll in the hay, and roll all over a hidden nest of eggs.

Next year's annual meeting of the American *Medical* Association will be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday in June.

Thunder is certain death to lobsters. All the live lobsters in the New York markets were killed by thunder the other day.

The Committee on Commerce has agreed to recommend an appropriation for erecting two range lights in Toledo harbor.

Ex-King George, of Hanover, who is also Duke of Cumberland, has been made a General in the British army. He is blind.

Each delegate to Cincinnati will be presented with a whistle made out of a pig-tail as a souvenir of his visit to Porkopolis.

Of all the bells which will be rung on the Fourth of July in New York city, only one is older than the event it will commemorate.

Owing to the falling off in emigration to this country a great many fine British steamers are lying idle in the Mersey and the Thames.

It is announced that the "Last Supper," which was painted by Raphael shortly before his death, has been found in New Orleans. Doubtful.

By the timely administration of hypophosphites of lime or soda, consumption can be stamped out as thoroughly as small-pox by vaccination.

A lower scale of printing prices is proposed in New York, in order to give business a fresh start, to apply to newspapers as well as the job offices.

The experiment has been made, thus far with remarkable success, of substituting lettuce for mulberry leaves, as an article of silk-worm diet.

There is a town in Kansas called Woman's Waste. It is without any bustle, the business portion of the town comprising only two grog shops and a grocery.

There are five hundred bummers around town who want to bet on the Presidential candidate, and would thank anybody for enough money to buy a drink.

There was a left-handed tidal wave on Monday at Washington. For the first time in sixteen years the Democrats had a majority in the United States Senate.

Captain Burnaby, the Central Asian lion of the London *salons*, is about to start for Africa in quest of Mr. Stanley, who has not been heard of for over a year.

The Credit Foncier of France is undergoing investigation, it having been discovered that it is loaded with the depreciated current bills of the Khedive of Egypt.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company have chartered forty cars for a special train to send their employees to the Centennial Exhibition at the expense of the company.

The New York *Tribune* states upon authority that the recent experiment with "Chinese cheap labor" on an Eastern railroad line was not profitable to the contractors.

Devil's Slide, Devil's Gate, Devil's Door, Devil's Bank, and Devil's Knee, are the names of stations on the Union Pacific—called after the principal residents of the vicinity.

Eight savings banks in New York have been closed within the last year. In each case there has been bad or ignorant management, poor investments and extravagance in expenditure.

We are to have an improvement in the devices on the coinage. The principal change will be the substitution of a classic head of Liberty in place of the sitting figure on the obverse of the silver coins.

A Greek astronomer has recently completed a map of the moon, upon which he has been assiduously laboring for the last thirty-four years. "It contains 34 craters and hills, besides 350 rills and other objects."

The battle of the pavements in London has been won by wood, the city engineer having shown in its favor that a horse, before falling, may be expected to travel on granite 132 miles, on asphalt 191 miles and on wood 446 miles.

The desert of Sahara covers about 2,000,000 square miles. Most of it is about 1,500 feet above the sea level, but a portion covering 125,000 square miles is below the sea level, and a project for inundating it from the Atlantic Ocean is seriously talked of.

An Improved Iron Furnace.

The Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier* gives the following description of an improvement in iron furnaces, for which a patent has just been granted to C. A. Cassell, of that place: The patent covers two kinds of furnaces—puddling and heating, its claims are, economy, both of fuel and time, and the superiority of the iron produced. The old puddling furnaces are so constructed, that a vast amount of fuel—thirty-three per cent.—escapes through the stacks in what is commonly termed "smoke." Mr. Cassell's furnace arrests the smoke—or more properly gas—and provides for its complete consumption. A system of hollow tubes admits the air from the outside through the roof over the "bridge" wall and leads into an air chamber in front of the bridge wall, which, with the peculiar construction of the roof and "bridge," produces perfect combustion, and consequently a large saving in fuel. By actual tests, extending through a period of several months, in furnaces at the works of the Ohio Iron Company in this city, it has been demonstrated that the fuel economy saves, at the least calculation, twenty-five per cent. in fuel, and from one, to one and a half hours in time to each turn, thus reducing the amount of labor very materially. The value of this invention is seen in the quality of the iron produced. The device for producing perfect combustion destroys the sulphur and other impurities, and of course prevents their amalgamation with the metal—an item of immense value to the iron trade. A word as to the cost. From careful estimates the actual expense in the construction of this furnace, is not to exceed $5 over the old furnace, while the saving in the cost of fire bricks for the "necks" and "backs" will more than compensate for the expense attending their construction.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotianshee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.
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PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
For Ladies Bound to the Centennial.
Novelties in Suits, Costumes,
Traveling Wraps and Children's Wear.
LADIES' ULSTER COATS, of Slate and Drab Linen, Grey Poplin, Brown Mixed and Steel Mohair, $4 to $6. Linen and Poplin Dusters with capes, $3 50 to $5.
BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, in all the popular costume materials from $2 to $30. OUR LINE OF LADIES' SUITS is by far the largest and most complete in the city, embracing all the approved suitings of the season, some of the latest styles and combinations. They are selling at prices much lower than ever before known and entirely satisfactory to buyers. Among the NOVELTIES are stylish French Foulard Suits in Brown, Myrtle, Blue and Black, from $11 to $24; also, new American Cambric Suits and Wrappers in Brown, Black and Blue, tastefully trimmed, at $5 to $8. A new lot of those handsome Striped and Colored Silk Suits, opened last Saturday, new selling at $25, $26, $45, $50 and upwards. Black Silk Suits from $42 upwards. A choice stock of Sacques, Dolmans and Cardinal Capes in Silk and Cashmere, Misses' LINEN ULSTERS AND DUSTERS and SUITS FOR CHILDREN of all ages and conditions, in White Cords, Colored Linens and Plaid Percales.

F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

N. B.—About the 3d of June we shall open White Organdie Suits, suitable for graduating classes in Seminaries and High Schools. vrhs

R. H. PALMER & CO,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
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FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

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OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
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IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,
GO TO THE
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where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 25c per lb. Good Roast Beef and steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 12½c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.
GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
175 AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
Broom Factory and Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET.
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ALSO, DEALERS IN
BRUSHES, WOODENWEAR, &c., &c.
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GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
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This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece in the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued.
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New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
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(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY Meals at reasonable rates.

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Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
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Boyd & Gamble.....80 Wood st.
Drum & Steel...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave

Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 979 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....164 Fifth ave

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co...32 & 34 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave

Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool. 205 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....247 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Gleasckamp & Co., successors to C. Werr & Co., 147, 79 Liberty st. and 86 Penn ave.
Champagnes, Wines and Liquores.
B. H. Lubbers.....226 Fifth ave.

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave.

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....86 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.

Furniture.
Close, schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....80 Smithfield st

Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....32 Wood st

Fences, Wrought Iron.
Landerbach & Co.....32 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagie.....126 and 128 Wood st

Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heldmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....401, 403 and 407 Liberty st

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 93 Water street

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....67 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....66 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave

Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinnear.....80 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth av
Henry Smith & Sons.....94 Wylie ave

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....226 Penn ave

Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st

Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Basford.....104 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)

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Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....72 Grant st
W. J. Bennett...n. w. cor. Wood st. and Diamond.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Lake Irwin.)

Fork Pickers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....3 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty

Real Estate Agents.
R. R. McClellan.....186 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac B. Pentock.....118 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....166 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Pitts., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts.

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fearbake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKalb.....190 Wood st

Stoves, &c.
H. Asbnits & Son.....314 Liberty st.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....72 Third ave
W. A. Fleming, Agent.....154 Liberty st

Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave

Steam Engine Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 23d st

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....32 Water st
Park, Brother & Co., Shirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods...cor. Ross st. and First ave
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co., 58th & Railroad sts

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W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

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Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st
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EVAN NOKES is the oldest and best Coker in America. In an experience of sixty years he has never failed to give satisfaction, regardless of the quality of the coal used. He has strong recommendations from H. S. Tarr, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, H. S. T. Tarr, Superintendent of the Cambria Steel Company, and from several other distinguished gentlemen. He is now willing to engage himself for a month, six weeks or a longer period to troy men who want to learn how to make good Coke. He guarantees satisfaction in every case. He has no fear of a failure. Let Mr. Nokes tests the quality of the coal which he cokes as a matter of business—by testing the broken coal. He tests the success of the process employed by him by the color of the flame, and he never fails. Those who have had trouble in getting a good quality of Coke, and who want to be taught the secret of success, should write for terms, &c., to
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By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant and polish peculiar to the laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask your Druggist for DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP.
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NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL without a bottle of
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Changes of temperature, irregularity of rest and eating, and exposure to draughts, are great as I native agents in deranging the secretions of the body. A dose of this aperient will prevent the evils resulting from such causes, and may save many inconveniences and dangers.
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James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

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NO. 61 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention given to Rebracing and Gilding Coal dollers.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
New Dress Goods,
Silks, Etc.,
AT
OUR VERY LOWEST PRICES.
A special bargain is now upon our counters in a large variety of
NEW SUMMER PLAIDS,
at 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, superior good value.
Also, just opened, a very choice line of new Debege and Cashmere Plaids, at 25c, just for Summer.
A new and fine variety of new Brocades, at 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 45c, a special good bargain.
A choice assortment of Pongee Silk Plaids, new styles at only 37½c.
The very latest novelties in Plain and Striped Pongee Silks, at 31, 44 and 50c.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Again we call the attention of patrons to our Silk

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1876.

The condition of financial affairs is quiet and unchanged. The commercial demand for discounts does not show any marked signs of an increase in volume, and, as a consequence, bankers are not disposed to regard the situation as very satisfactory. The continuance of the lock-out *seems* to be settled upon, and, while a number of the mills will continue operations, a general curtailment of business in connection with the iron trade may be expected. The effect of this stoppage of general business is not apparent as yet, the prevalent sluggishness being chargeable to general rather than local causes; but if it be continued, as seems likely to be the case at present, the stagnation now existing will probably be very much intensified.

As regards interest rates, exchange, or dealings in local stocks and securities, we have no news to give, as the situation in connection with these points is wholly unchanged. The principal feature of interest is the renewed reduction in East bound freights by both of the trunk lines, the figures on which are given in our local columns. The freight rates from this city to the East are now very low, more so, we believe, than ever before, and give a very convincing illustration of the power of competition in the freighting business. Could a similar influence be brought to bear on westward freights, many of the losses and misfortunes, which Pittsburgh's interests have suffered within the past few years, would be prevented. This point taken into consideration in connection with the abundance of capital and the obvious necessity of finding new channels of employment for a large share of it, should be sufficient, we think, to establish the wisdom of enterprises to increase our transportation facilities to the West. Such enterprises are on foot and, we are glad to hear, are being taken hold of to a certain extent by Pittsburgh capital. We hope that such a course will be adopted as to give us a competing line to the Northwest on such a basis as will assure its prosperity and success, and with it the prosperity of our local interests.

—The war between the trunk lines of railway continues unabated, or rather seems to gather increased virulence from day to day, further reductions in rates being reported and such tariffs being made on through business as, if persisted in, must eventually lead to serious embarrassments. The New York *Post* notes the fact that at one of the ticket offices on Broadway, a placard giving the reduced rates is headed "Gone Mad." It is perhaps unnecessary to placard thus clearly the condition which precedes destruction, but the heading is appropriate if such a company as the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central or the Baltimore and Ohio should be forced to omit its regular dividends to shareholders, and what is worse, the interest on its bonds, such a shock would be given to railroad credit as has not been felt since 1873. It is not, therefore, the part of wisdom to seek reconciliation, and to subordinate personal feeling to material interests? Nothing is more certain than that a continuance of business at present rates will end in a breakdown of one or the other of the three solvent companies engaged in the war. Each of them would suffer by the breakdown and be seriously injured. In urging these considerations there is no advocacy of high rates, but of such just and equitable tariffs as can alone be permanent. It is worthy of note that the contention between the trunk lines has reached a point that causes serious uneasiness to investors and capitalists. The quarrel should be adjusted before it has done irreparable harm to the railway credit of this country.

—The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Times* speaks as follows concerning the coming meeting of the National Board of Trade:

We are to have a meeting of the National Board of Trade here on the 27th inst., when financial, commercial, and kindred topics are to be discussed by the leading men of the land. The establishment of a national department of commerce, the interference of trades' unions with the system of apprenticeship, the inevitable currency question, revenue reform, reciprocity with Canada, the unification of the laws of the United States relating to trade and commerce, bills of lading and storage receipts; the uniform grading of cotton, and of coarse the bankrupt law and the tariff are among the subjects which the n r —usually composed, to a certain extent, of woodenheads—is to consider. I can't expect a great deal from it, for that would be too much, but I believe that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and from the interchange of opinions, good may flow which may well counteract ef-forts: but mere talk seldom accomplishes anything. Possibly the discussion relative to the location of lewa aims in the right direction, and there is even more urgent need of uniformity in the legislation to marriage than in these affecting trade, but marriage is so hardly coming within the range of Wall street topic, unless it is because too many Wall street men have broken them.

—The New York *Herald* has the following concerning the recent sale of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway:

A few days from a gentleman who has been pron inen ly identified with the efforts to protect Wabash stockholders contains the following list situation of affairs of interest. He says: "We have beaten the bondholders completely. The sale at Toledo was organized—a witness only to the proceedings as Jo-sansport a c reversed. The decree required the road to be sold as a whole. The was mandatory. Next, that the sale should be confirmed. The Judge in Indiana has ruled the decree to be erroneous, *per se*, and, on the evidence, wrong. He said that such a decree would destroy the value of the jurisdiction of the Court had been called to its defects. He ruled:

"First—That they (the bondhold rs) have no right to declare a forfeiture of the bonds.

"Second—That the decree cannot be without redemption.

"Third—That the co-operation of directors in foreclosure-legal proceedings is—and the refusal of the company to defend was wrong.

"Fourth—he grants a stay of proceedings upon the filing of a proper bond.

"We now have the bond under way. No time has been given us to perfect it, but they get rid of our stay, and this will doubtless be a matter of no little difficulty."

It is perhaps premature to say in the street of the facts above stated that put the stock up from 7 to 11 at the close yesterday to-day.

—The Philadelphia *North American* says:

The passage of the $10,000,000 silver bill by the House of Representatives has had the effect of demoralizing the small change brokers, who have been making a "corner" out of the scarcity of change, and they are not buying so freely nor shipping to California.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 14, 1876.	10:30 11:30	1:30	P.M. 3 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	112¾ 112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Do. registered	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1865, registered	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1867, coupons	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5-20's, 1868	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
10-40's, registered	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Currency 6's	....	....	....	117
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	117
Western Union Tel.	67½	67½	67½	67¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Panama	....	....	....	107½
Adams Express	....	....	....	50
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	72
American Express	....	....	....	57
United States Ex	....	....	....	77½
New York Central	107	107	107	107
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
Mo.—— Southern	....	....	....	91¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	41	41	41	41
Do. preferred	....	....	....	61¾
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul common	40	41	40	40
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75
Wabash common	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½
Union Pacific	....	....	....	96¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	....	....	....	13¾
Do. preferred	....	....	....	24
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	31	....	....	....
South Carolinas, 1869	32	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	44	45¾	525
Reading	13¾	....	....
United Cos. of N. J.	133½	....	....
Phila. Tytle & Buf	55½	....	10
Central Transportation	48½	....	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b. s.	83¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Money market easy at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@6 5 per cents. Customs receipts $235,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling firmer; sixty days 483¾. Specie shipments to-day $250,000 gold coin. $300,000 gold coin.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Borrowing rates 1@1 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem at close. Loans made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in active demand and higher; offerings small. Railroad bonds in demand at higher prices, particularly for St. Paul and Northwestern. State bonds quiet. Stocks generally weak, with the exception of the Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and the Granger shares as features. Transactions 107,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 4,000 North-western, 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,000 Wabash and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	68½	C. C. C. & I.	4
Quicksilver	18	Mariposa common	16
Do. preferred	18	Del. & Lackawanna	83
Pacific Mail	35¼	Atlantic & P. Tel.	14¾
Marlpposa	8¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Do. preferred	24¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
N. J. Central	81½	Indiana Central	13¾
Adams Express	106	Burlington & Q.	116
Wells-Fargo Ex	90¾	Hannibal & St. Joe 1st	95
American Ex	57	Central Pacific	93
U. S. Express	73	Union Pacific 55	
New York Central	107½	Do. land grants	102
Rock Island	108	Do. sink. fund	85¾
St. Paul	40¾	Do. preferred	75
Do. preferred	75¾	Do. preferred	19
Toledo & Wabash	8¼	Harlem	133¾
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	133
Terre Haute	6	Michigan Central	48
Do. preferred	15	Panama	107½
Northwestern	41¾	Lake Shore	84¾
Do. preferred	61¾	Illinois Central	97
Chicago & Alton	107½	Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾
Do. preferred	107¾		

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and sluggish without material alteration in values. There is a disposition on the part of holders not to press their stock on the market just at present, believing that a better demand and firmer prices will soon be experienced. Wheat is rather nominal. There have been some arrivals of red winter of the crop of 1874 which sold at 90@95c, while we quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter $1 39@1 38; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 37@1 38; Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn is quiet and unchanged, with moderate grain being sold at our quotations. Any inferior qualities can only be sold at prices 2@3c lower. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime, yellow 53@54c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed, and white corn at 55@57c for prime to choice. Oats—56@58c for mixed. Oats continue in heavy supply and easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@36c, white do 36@37c; Western white 36@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 75@ $1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues steady and unchanged, with a moderately good jobbing demand. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The jobbing trade on the local leaders for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choices to fancy brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $4 50@7 75, and Ohio $4 25@6 50. Choice to fancy spring $6 00@6 50; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@6 00; graham do $5 00@5 50; buckwheat meal $3 bushel; oatmeal $5 75 barrel; kegs $2 00. Rye flour $5 00 per barrel.

HAY—The market continues overstocked and depressed. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 per ton; mixed do and ship-stuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

Country Produce.

BEANS—The market was slightly more active at $1 40@1 60 for prime to choice navy.

BEESWAX—There is a moderate demand at 23c or round lots; 25@26c for a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The mercantile demand for butter continues flat and the market drags heavily, from the excess of receipts, and dealers and stock are accumulating quite heavily. Prices are weaker and we quote quotations for only the lowest prices ruling in this market for many years past. We quote prime Elgin in tubs and boxes at 15@16c per lb; prime Ohio common to fair 10@12c. In New York's rather better market for Western butter it is reported owing in most cases to the improved quality of receipts, quotations for choice rule in that market at 18@19c.

CHEESE—Are moving rather slowly under the heavy pressure of a liberal supply and rather slack demand. Prices are steady and unchanged however, the stagnation of trade not being exerted any weakening influences on values as yet. We quote new Ohio factory 9@10c for choice; 7½@8c for good to prime; 6@7c for low grades. The New York *Bulletin* says of that market: "Western cheese have arrived liberally and declined materially with a slow trade. The quality of a portion of the stock was the first rate, but the flat shapes were only adapted to the home trade, and on this outlet the distribution was not sufficiently large to afford any relief. Fancy cheese has been the top price for the best. A great many of the arrivals were entirely too green and were unsalable. Parts dairy cheese of all kinds has been greatly neglected, owing to poor condition, and values are to a great extent nom nal.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue quiet and nominal, there being little or no demand at this season. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 9@10c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; quarters 10@11c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 9@10c. Raspberries 28@30c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

LOGS—The demand continued active to-day, in comparison to the supply, and the market was firm, closing higher. We quote at 13¾@14¢ per doz for strictly fresh.

TEAPRUNES—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 5@5½c per lb.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market is easy and the demand moderate. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, peck boxes, $1 00@1 15; onions, ¾ bushel crate, $1 75@2 00; peas $1 00@1 50 per bushel; string beans $1 25@2 00 per bushel; cucumbers $2 25@2 50 per barrel; cucumbers $25@30 ¥ dozen; pineapples $3 ¥ dozen; strawberries were in moderate supply at 8@10c per quart box by the case. Cherries $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ¥ lb; California 25c ¥ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing trade, with quotations at $1 00 per gallon can; maple sugar rules at 10@10½c ¥ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady, with a light supply and no call for any demand. We quote live chickens at 70@75c ¥ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market is rather easy and sluggish with an abundant supply for all current requirements. Business in car lots was nominal at 35c for prime peachblows; 27@30c for Peerless. Sales from store rolled at 37½@40c; peachblows at 35c for Peerless. New Carolina potatoes were quoted at $6 00@7 00, bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 18@20c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c in bbl. city makes.

Provisions.

There is a steady demand for consumptive requirements, and a moderately good feeling is noted. Values are firmer and are gradually regaining a portion of the recent heavy shrinkage. The only quotable alternation in prices 10-day is an advance of ½c on sides. Receipts are liberal, aggregating 2,750 pieces and 879 pieces for the past week.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Sugar cured 8¾@ ¥ pound; short rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12¼c.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Are steady but slightly higher at 10¾@ ¥ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 11c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 9½@10c. Dried beef sugar cured cured at 15c. Beef tongues, ¥ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12¾@ ¥ bin half-barrels 13½c in buckets 13½c ¥ lb; refined lard in tierces 12½c ¥ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ¥ lb; in buckets 13½c ¥ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15½c ¥ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb; in 6-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ¥ gallon; No. 2 at 68c; miners' oil, white winter, 65c; yellow winter 57c.

HAM SMOKED—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ¥ lb.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $20 75 ¥ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote crackers, city rendered, 5¼@6¼c; in country 5@5½c ¥ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for consumptive need at current prices. We quote hams at 11½@12c ¥ lb; shoulders 9@9½c; sides 10@11c; lard 10½@11½c.

SAUSAGES—10@12c.

Groceries.

The trade among the wholesale grocery houses continues steady though perhaps a little sluggish. The leading features in prices are an advance of ½c on standard sugars as foreshadowed in these reports a day or two ago. Coffee is quiet at the decline previously quoted. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	¥ lb.	*Sugars.*	¥ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	10 @10¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Low grades Rio	18 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25c	Cut Loaf	11¾c
Java, in papers	35 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	34@35c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11 c
Young Hyson	45@60 c	Good fair N. O	8½c
Gunpowder	60@ 1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@ 90	Prime do	9 c
Japan	45@ 60	Molasses.	¥ gall.
Oolong	25@ 85	Fancy N. O	55c
Fancy	90@ 1 00	Prime	62@65c
Souchong	35@ 75	Good	50c
Starch.	¥ lb	Ex. white drips	7@7½c
Pearl	8½c	Sugar drips	6@6½c
Silver gloss	9¾c	Lower grades	3@5c
Corn	10¾c		
Spices.		Choice Car'la	7½@7½c
Cloves	55 c	Patna	7 @7½c
Pimpice	17 c	Rangoon	6½c
Cassia	35@35 c	Louisiana	6½@7 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Sago	6 c
Pepper	19@23 c	Irish soap, ¥ box	4 25
Soda.		S. S. Star, ¥ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in bbls	5½c	Babbitt's best, 1½x	6 75
Bi-carb, in ½ bbls	6c	Gold dot	6 50
Bi-carb, in ¥ papers	7 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Candles.		Do. N. Y. City	8 2-3¢
Star, full wt	16@17 c	German mottled do	7¼c
Stearine	13½c	California, ¥ box	4 50
Mould	12@12½ c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active, at easy but quotably unchanged prices, except for No. 3 mackerel, which are scarce and advanced. Revised quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.

Extra No. 1 Mess	$	split, ¥ bbl	$ 6 00
mackerel	$22 00	Lake dry fat herring	2 75
No. 1 mess do	30 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	4 00
Ex. No. 1 shore do	24 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	5 00
No. 1 shore do	20 00	Large Georges	5 25
Ex. No. 1 bay do	18 00	codfish, ¥ lb	5½c
No. 1 bay do	16 00	Medium do	5 c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 2 do	15 00	Halibut do	12½c
Large No. 3 do	13 00	No. 1 herring, ¥ box	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon	$1	Holland do ¥ keg	1 40
hf-bbls	9 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in active demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ¥ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10c ¥ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates $5@6c ¥ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Langnedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 36c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c; Imali nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons, Palermo, ¥ box, $5 00@5 50; Messina, ¥ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $6 50 ¥ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ¥ hundred.

Petroleum.

June 14.—Considerable strength was developed in the market for crude to-day, and an advance of 2¼@2¾c was reported. Refined showed some strength in sympathy, but no quotable advance in prices was made.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $1 97½ bid and $1 98¾ asked, and soon developed strength, advancing gradually to $2 00 bid, about the usual degree of inactivity for this season. Values have shown rather more strength in the general market during the last day or two. The most important advance in prices which we have to note to-day is one already foreshadowed in these reports, namely, an advance of ½c on standard sugars. In provisions also a firmer feeling is noted, and we quote an advance of ¼c on sides. The trade in produce is noticeable for ease, but the only marked alteration in quotations is an advance of about 1c on eggs; butter and fresh fruits and vegetables show a downward tendency. The dry goods trade continued steady with a slight reduction on quotations of tickings. Petroleum developed a considerable degree of strength and an advance was registered of 2¼@2¾c in crude, other lines of trade were steady and materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,220	Cheese, bxs	123
Corn, bus	500	Butter, packs	29
Wheat, bus	2,120	Bacon, pcs	3,730
Rye, bus	667	Bacon, bxs	31
Oats, bus	3,792	Hay, bales	230
Potatoes, bus	67		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,111	10,340	20,941
Cheese, bxs	1,260	850	2,110
Corn, bus	10,312	11,141	21,453
Wheat, bus	18,222	9,150	27,372
Barley, bus	168	....	168
Rye, bus	742	730	1,472
Oats, bus	41,149	32,451	73,600
Butter, packs	339	78	417
Bacon, pcs	10,920	3,750	14,670
Bacon, bxs	850	879	1,729
Potatoes, bus	3,140	1,875	5,015
Hay, bales	3,162	1,597	4,759

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of manufactures stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and sluggish without material alteration in values. There is a disposition on the part of holders not to press their stock on the market just at present, believing that a better demand and firmer prices will soon be experienced. Wheat is rather nominal. There have been some arrivals of red winter of the crop of 1874 which sold at 90@95c, while we quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter $1 39@1 38; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 37@1 38; Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn is quiet and unchanged, with moderate grain being sold at our quotations. Any inferior qualities can only be sold at prices 2@3c lower. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime, yellow 53@54c for high-mixed; 52@53c for low-mixed, and white corn at 55@57c for prime to choice. Oats—56@58c for mixed. Oats continue in heavy supply and easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@36c, white do 36@37c; Western white 36@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 75@ $1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

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HAY—The market continues overstocked and depressed. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 per ton; mixed do and ship-stuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

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HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ¥ lb; California 25c ¥ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing trade, with quotations at $1 00 per gallon can; maple sugar rules at 10@10½c ¥ lb.

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LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12¾@ ¥ bin half-barrels 13½c in buckets 13½c ¥ lb; refined lard in tierces 12½c ¥ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ¥ lb; in buckets 13½c ¥ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15½c ¥ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb; in 5-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb; in 6-lb pails 15½c ¥ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ¥ gallon; No. 2 at 68c; miners' oil, white winter, 65c; yellow winter 57c.

HAM SMOKED—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ¥ lb.

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Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	10 @10¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	9¾@10c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Low grades Rio	18 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25c	Cut Loaf	11¾c
Java, in papers	35 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	34@35c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11 c
Young Hyson	45@60 c	Good fair N. O	8½c
Gunpowder	60@ 1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	50@ 90	Prime do	9 c
Japan	45@ 60	*Molasses.*	¥ gall.
Oolong	25@ 85	Fancy N. O	55c
Fancy	90@ 1 00	Prime	62@65c
Souchong	35@ 75	Good	50c
Starch.	¥ lb	Ex. white drips	7@7½c
Pearl	8½c	Sugar drips	6@6½c
Silver gloss	9¾c	Lower grades	3@5c
Corn	10¾c		
Spices.		Choice Car'la	7½@7½c
Cloves	55 c	Patna	7 @7½c
Pimpice	17 c	Rangoon	6½c
Cassia	35@35 c	Louisiana	6½@7 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Sago	6 c
Pepper	19@23 c	Irish soap, ¥ box	4 25
Soda.		S. S. Star, ¥ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in bbls	5½c	Babbitt's best, 1½x	6 75
Bi-carb, in ½ bbls	6c	Gold dot	6 50
Bi-carb, in ¥ papers	7 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Candles.		Do. N. Y. City	8 2-3¢
Star, full wt	16@17 c	German mottled do	7¼c
Stearine	13½c	California, ¥ box	4 50
Mould	12@12½ c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active, at easy but quotably unchanged prices, except for No. 3 mackerel, which are scarce and advanced. Revised quotations are as follows:

Per bbl.

Extra No. 1 Mess	$	split, ¥ bbl	$ 6 00
mackerel	$22 00	Lake dry fat herring	2 75
No. 1 mess do	30 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	4 00
Ex. No. 1 shore do	24 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	5 00
No. 1 shore do	20 00	Large Georges	5 25
Ex. No. 1 bay do	18 00	codfish, ¥ lb	5½c
No. 1 bay do	16 00	Medium do	5 c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 2 do	15 00	Halibut do	12½c
Large No. 3 do	13 00	No. 1 herring, ¥ box	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon	$1	Holland do ¥ keg	1 40
hf-bbls	9 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in active demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ¥ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10c ¥ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates $5@6c ¥ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Langnedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 36c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c; Imali nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons, Palermo, ¥ box, $5 00@5 50; Messina, ¥ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $6 50 ¥ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ¥ hundred.

Petroleum.

June 14.—Considerable strength was developed in the market for crude to-day, and an advance of 2¼@2¾c was reported. Refined showed some strength in sympathy, but no quotable advance in prices was made.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $1 97½ bid and $1 98¾ asked, and soon developed strength, advancing gradually to $2 00 bid, about the usual degree of inactivity for this season. Values have shown rather more strength in the general market during the last day or two. The most important advance in pr

AT WORK.

[Continued from First Page.]

of everything like a disposition to flatter, that you are a pretty good looking man. [Laughter and applause.] But I will not detain you here by any attempt at a speech. You have had speeches, eloquent speeches, glorious speeches, wise speeches, patriotic speeches; speeches in respect of the importance of managing correctly your currency; speeches in defense of purity of administration, and speeches in defense of the great principles for which you struggled, and which the race to which I belong struggled on the battle field and poured out their blood. [Cheers.] The thing, however, on which I feel the deepest interest, and the thing in which I believe this country feels the deepest interest, is that the principles involved in the contest which carried your sons and brothers to the battle-field, which draped our Northern churches with the weeds of mourning and filled our towns and cities with mere stumps of men, armless, legless, maimed and mutilated; the thing for which you poured out your blood and piled up a debt for after coming generations higher than a mountain of gold, to weigh down the necks of your children and your children's children; I say those principles, those principles involved in that tremendous contest, are to be dearer to the American people in the great political struggle now upon them than any other principles we have. [Applause and cheers.] You have emancipated us; I thank you for it. You have enfranchised us, and I thank you for it. But what is your emancipation? What is your enfranchisement? What unless it all amounts to, if the black man, after having been made free by the letter of your law, is unable to exercise that freedom, and after having been freed from the slaveholder's lash, he is to be subject to the slaveholder's shotgun. [Cheers.] Oh, you freed us, you emancipated us. I thank you for it; but under what circumstances have you emancipated us? Under what circumstances have we obtained our freedom? Sir, perhaps in the annals of the military case of any people ever emancipated on the globe. I sometimes wonder that we still exist as a people in this country, that we have not all been swept out of existence, and nothing left to show that we had ever existed. Look at it. When the Israelites were emancipated, they were told to go and borrow of their neighbors—borrow their coin, borrow their jewels, load themselves down with the means of subsistence, after they should go free in the land which the Lord God gave them. When the Russian serfs had their chains broken and were given their liberty, the Government of Russia—aye, the despotic Government of Russia—gave to those poor, emancipated serfs a few acres of land on which they could live and earn their bread. But when you turned us loose, you gave us none. You turned us loose to the storm, the whirlwind, and worst of all, you turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters. [Applause.] The question now is, do you mean to make good in promises in your Constitution? Talk not to me of finance: talk not of mere reform in your administration. [Applause.] I believe there is honesty in the American people—honesty in the men whom you will elect—wisdom in the men to manage those affairs but tell me if your heart be as my heart, that the liberty for which you have asserted for the black man in this country shall be maintained. [Applause.] You say, some of you, that you have gone along without the vote of the black man of the south. Yes, that may be possible; but, I doubt it. At any rate we, in order to our protection hereafter, feel the need in the candidates whom you will place before the country of the assurance that the black man shall walk to the ballot box in safety, even if we have to bring a bayonet behind us. (applause) and I have those feelings in bringing forth either of the gentlemen named here, that the Government of the United States and the moral feeling of this country will surround the black vote, as by a wall of fire, and instead of electing your President without the black vote, you may count in the number of your victorious Republican States five or six at least of the old master States of the South. [Applause.] But I am not to vote to address you any longer, and you may now move down there for an adjournment. [Laughter and applause.]

REPORT ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and made the following report of the Committee on Organization: President—Edward McPherson: Vice Presidents—Arkansas, M. W. Gibbs; California, Charles F. Reed; Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley; Colorado—James B. Bedford; Delaware, John P. Comegys; Georgia, Henry M. Turner; Illinois, B. Fuller; Indiana, Lazarus Noble; Iowa, Hiram Price; Idaho, Aaron Stevenson; Kansas, D. D. Thacker; Kentucky, ——; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback; Maine, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Maryland, ——; Massachusetts, Henry L. Pierce; Michigan, H. P. Baldwin; Minnesota, ——; Mississippi, ——; Missouri, ——; Nebraska, ——; Nevada, ——; New Hampshire, ——; New Jersey, ——; New Mexico, ——; New York, ——; North Carolina, ——; Ohio, ——; Oregon, ——; Pennsylvania, ——; Rhode Island, ——; South Carolina, ——; Tennessee, ——; Texas, ——; Vermont, ——; Virginia, ——; West Virginia, ——; Wisconsin, ——; Florida, ——; Alabama, ——.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Arkansas—C. E. Nash; California—R. C. Mc-Cormick; California—Charles F. Reed; Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley; Colorado—James B. Bedford; Delaware—John P. Comegys; Georgia—Henry M. Turner; Illinois—B. Fuller; Indiana—Lazarus Noble; Iowa—Hiram Price; Idaho—Aaron Stevenson; Kansas—D. D. Thacker; Kentucky—[illegible]; Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback; Maine—Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Maryland, ——; Massachusetts—Henry L. Pierce; Michigan—H. P. Baldwin; Minnesota—[illegible]; Mississippi—C. W. Clarke; Missouri—[illegible]; Nebraska—J. Sanders; New Mexico—S. B. Axtell; Nebraska—A. S. Paddock; Nevada—W. M. Jones; New Hampshire—Charles Burns; New Jersey—[illegible]; New York—Charles E. Smith; North Carolina—J. Badger; Ohio—Edward Wade; Oregon—H. K. Hines; Pennsylvania—William B. Mann; Rhode Island—Thos. Mourse; South Carolina—D. W. Chamberlain; Texas—E. J. Davis; Tennessee—A. A. Freeman; Utah—[illegible]; Vermont—Wheelock G. Veazey; Virginia—William Miller; West Virginia—J. M. Bunn; Wisconsin—General James H. Howe; Washington—Elwood Evans; Wyoming—William Hunton.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Arkansas—J. P. Sanders; California—Deforest Porter; California—Norman B. Rideout; Connecticut—Joseph Seiden; Colorado—J. B. Chaffee; Georgia—Alex. Hamilton; Delaware—James Scott; Georgia—James Atkins; Illinois—[illegible]; Indiana—[illegible]; Illinois—G. S. Bangs; Iowa—John S. Ballingall; Idaho—D. P. Thompson; Kansas—A. B. Arnold; Kentucky—W. Finnell; Louisiana—Chas. E. Ross; Maine—Seth L. Milliken; Maryland—John C. Ensor; Massachusetts—John E. Sanford; Michigan—[illegible]; Minnesota—[illegible]; G. Ward; Mississippi—R. C. Powers; Missouri—[illegible]; Nebraska—Thomas—W. F. Sanders; Nevada—C. W. Harris; New Hampshire—Alonzo Newt; New Jersey—Wm. J. Magee; New York—Thomas Platt; North Carolina—James Heaton; New Mexico—Wm. Watkins; Ohio—Rufus H. Upson; Oregon—K. B. Davis; Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay; Rhode Island—Wm. H. Howard; South Carolina—Stephen A. Swails; Texas—J. P. Newcome; Tennessee—A. G. Shaw; Utah—G. Black; Vermont—Wheelock G. Veazey; Virginia—J. ——Dezendorf; West Virginia—Nathan Goff, Jr.; Wisconsin—William Pitt Atwood; Washington—G. T. Minor; Wyoming—Wm. Hunter.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the convention were marked by that harmony and good nature which generally distinguish the preliminary sessions of any political organization. Everybody was pleased, and there were no apparent symptoms of the intense eagerness with which everybody was looking forward to the business of to-morrow. Owing to a gracious dispensation of Providence, there was a band of music to play in the pauses, and no orators near, which, during the early part of the day, prevented the flood of speeches customary on such occasions. But delegates, the spectators rather than of the actual participants in the scene, filled the closing hours of the Convention were occupied by speeches by Senator Logan and others. Their tone was absolutely free from exception and the last remarks of Governor Noyes, who referred to the aspirations of the younger men of the day after purer ideals—to inspiration to which contemplation must be paid.

THE PLATFORM.

Another indication of the overwhelming interest which has been taken in the Presidential question to the exclusion of all else was that to-day for the first time has anything been said upon the subject of the platform and even then not as much as was heard in the convention of 1872. The first reference to the platform was in the opening remarks by Governor Morgan, whose assertion that nothing must be done to interfere with a speedy return to specie payment met with applause from perhaps a fifth of the convention, and with no expression of dissent. His suggestion concerning a six years' Presidential term was warmly welcomed by but a few. Then Pomeroy followed with reference to the course of the Democracy, which had prevented this country from taking its place among the solvent nations of the world. After this came the reading of the resolutions of the German meeting held here yesterday, and of the address of the New York Reform Club, read by George William Curtis. There was a great desire to hear this well known gentleman, and he had to go upon the platform to read the document, which he did most effectively. There was, however, more interest taken in the man than in the matter.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

After the speaking was over, the Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, recommending Mr. Edward McPherson, long Clerk of the House of Representatives, for presiding officer. The committee's first selection was Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, but he was unwell and unable to preside. Both of them are Blaine men. After the presiding officer had made a few remarks, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The Committee on Credentials will then submit its report, and the Alabama case will have to be disposed of. Then will come the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then the business of the Convention will begin in earnest.

BLAINE'S POWER WANING.

So far as the nominee for President is concerned, there is an apparent and admitted change since yesterday. It has been to weaken Blaine, but seemingly not for the benefit of any other known candidate. As for the causes to which this falling off is attributed, they vary with the Presidential preferences of the persons who state them. The Brisbow men say that it is due to the report made to-day of never been read by some of the delegates, and hurriedly read and never thoroughly understood by others. Some Conkling men say that it is due to an impression that the nomination of Blaine will result in the defeat of the Republican party. The Blaine men are said to have 23 votes sure for him that I named. His opponents claim that this is his entire strength, and that he cannot gather any more into his fold. His friends assert that he has two hundred and eighty pledged votes, though last night they put it at near three hundred. He has, they say, a prospect of getting about three hundred on first ballot. The majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, they say, is surely for him, though Don Cameron and his associates, who have made a tremendous effort to swing the delegation for Conkling, deny it, asserting that

PENNSYLVANIA IS SOLID FOR HARTRANFT,

and will remain so first, last and all the time. This is certainly in accord with the action of the caucus yesterday afternoon; but when it becomes evident that Hartranft has no chance, even for forty-eight of the delegates it is claimed, vote for Blaine. Overtures looking to

A COMBINATION WITH THE CONKLING INTEREST

have been made, but were unsuccessful. Hartranft's friends want him at the head of the ticket, their determination in this respect brought about a promise that in the event of Conkling being dropped, his strength would be given to Hartranft. This, however, is not relied upon by the Pennsylvanians, who say the offer was made to secure reciprocity. It is whispered about at a late hour to-night that Louisiana may vote for Hartranft, which would remove any excuse the Blaine members of the Pennsylvania delegation would have for deserting the candidate of the Keystone State.

MORTON'S CHANCES.

It is the general opinion that Senator Morton may be said to be where he was yesterday. Indiana will stand by him to the last available of recorded votes. His friends say they have been gaining in the South, and there appears to be some color for the impression.

CONKLING MEN WORKING SOLELY TO DEFEAT BLAINE.

The friends of Mr. Conkling do not by any means say that he is out of the race. They have always been quiet, and have not bragged loudly for the success of others. It is said, however, on pretty good authority that they are not doing much for Hartranft, and that they are bending their sole and undivided energies to the defeat of Blaine. It is understood that they are working to-night in conjunction with the friends of other candidates for the purpose of uniting their forces. The immediate result of this is that the friends of Hayes are more encouraged than ever, and believe that he will be accepted as the compromise candidate, after a couple of ballots have shown the impracticability of uniting upon any other man.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S SUPPORTERS

Are much more cheerful than they were yesterday. They have some hope for their own man, but more for the defeat of Blaine. They believe that the reception of George William Curtis in the convention this afternoon is an index that he is stronger than they hoped for. They face confident of one hundred and sixty-three votes on the first ballot, having received several accessions since yesterday. Among these gains are a majority of the Texas delegation, two from Pennsylvania, and four from Mississippi. The most prominent man who has come out squarely for Bristow is Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, heretofore reported doubtful. He was one of the vice presidents of the Bristow meeting at Pike's Opera House this evening. The present situation is considered very encouraging. There are detailed estimates of the strength which both Morton and Conkling and Bristow have, but they are the ones made for publication, and are not trustworthy. It is believed that even the private calculations of the leaders, the ones which they have to act upon, are somewhat at fault, and that the same men figure on many States. After the complimentary votes had been disposed of on the first ballot, it is apparent that there will be a large body of uncommitted delegates whose action cannot be nothing is known, and whose disposition of their votes can only be guessed at. There men constitute a large and possibly a decisive element in the convention. They have preserved absolute neutrality, and by their non-partisanship, and by their refusal to commit themselves to any one faction or another, have created the impression that they were a force of themselves.

ANOTHER BRISTOW MEETING.

Another enthusiastic Bristow meeting was held to-night at Pike's Opera House, at which a large and intelligent audience was present, and this too, in spite of the merits of the case where, and the tendency of various processions headed by bands of music passing through the streets. The first speaker was Mr. F. Chadbourne, of Massachusetts, who spoke at length on the necessity of reform of the Republican party. He looked upon platforms as out of the question at the present time. It was not what were wanted, and not generalities that sparkled and glittered, but were too often but vain and empty talk. He thought the prejudice against the present South of Mason and Dixon's line should be relegated to the past, as one of the relics of darkness. It has been said that Bristow was too young, that he had not been in office long enough; but his record in office showed that he was capable, honest and efficient, and that he should be awarded with a longer term of office. In him the country beheld the unfaltering enemy of ring rule, and his election would drive from the party this very element, and draw to it the best elements of the floating vote. In conclusion the speaker said that Bristow was the only man now prominently before the people who would unite all the elements of the party opposition. The Republican party dare not to go before the country with a man who would not command its honor and the honest men of the nation. [Applause.]

Governor Chamberlin, of South Carolina, was expected to speak, but was detained by committee work, and unable to be present. The meeting was next addressed by Colonel William C. Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky., who paid an elegant tribute to General Bristow's record as a soldier and a public servant. General Bristow, he said, belonged to the whole nation. His name belonged to the people, and it was the people's right to support him. General Bristow, when viewed as a soldier fighting under the Union flag, or as District Attorney in Kentucky making war upon the Ku Klux, or as the Secretary of the Treasury waging an unceasing, incessant war against the whisky ring, was a man who filled the popular idea of the honest, capable officer, deserving of the highest peace to the nation. The Convention had the power to nominate him, and the people would certainly ratify. The villifying of personal character during the heat of the canvass was peculiarly the weapon of the Democratic party. The friends of Bristow, while, of course, working earnestly for his success, were not prejudiced to him that they could not support and work for any candidate the Convention in its wisdom should see fit to nominate. Colonel Goodloe spoke for the Bristow men and all others who are in favor of honesty in the public service. Another speaker would ask the Convention to give them a man whom they would not have to defend, but a man whom they could use in the power in attacking the enemy. [Applause.] The meeting then adjourned and proceeded to the Gibson House, where they serenaded the New York Reform Club, then to the Burnet House, where they serenaded Senator Harlan, and finally to the Grand Hotel, where they called out Mr. George W. Curtis.

THE TRUE GOOD SAMARITAN SERENADED.

During the evening one of the bands of music stopped in front of the *Gazette* and serenaded the office. A large crowd were attracted, and calls being made for Richard Smith, he came to one of the windows on the second floor and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, I hardly feel like venturing to undertake to make a speech with this crowd, where there is so much noise and confusion. I am a little like General Cass was when they wanted him to make a speech at Cleveland did, and he answered that if harbor improvements, which was a disputed issue in the political platform on that side, is shaped like a coal, and has jaws four inches in length, with teeth on each side like the teeth of a shark.

One day last week two men were killed at Edenburg, Venango county, one of them falling from the top of a derrick and breaking his neck, while the other was killed by a pair of tubing clamps falling on his head from the top of a derrick, crushing his skull.

If a jointed fish pole could be made, to carry concealed in the coat-tail pockets, and cost not over fifty cents, more men would observe Sunday in accordance with the dictates of their conscience—and more women would have fish to fry for supper on that day.—*Norristown Herald.*

On Sunday during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Daniel Koons, of Cherryville, Northampton county, passed down the chimney and into a large corner clock, melting the works, and discharged itself in the cellar. The house suffered no other injury.

A paper published in Duncansville, near Harrisburg, says: "Very discouraging reports reach us from all parts of this section in regard to the fly destroying the growing wheat. In many localities, we are told, the wheat fields look as if they had been visited by a hail storm, many fields being almost a total wreck. These reports may be exaggerated in some cases, but there is no mistake about the matter in many places."

American Merino Sheep.

Mr. John S. Goe, of Brownsville, furnishes the following statement concerning the clip from the pure-bred American merino sheep, shorn May 31st and June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1876. He accompanies the statement with samples of the fleece, which are of very fine staple:

RAMS ONE YEAR OLD TO AGED, INCLUSIVE.

31	lbs.	0 ozs.	21 lbs.	8 ozs.	13 lbs. 6 ozs.
31	"	0 "	19 "	5 "	13 " 2 "
25	"	0 "	15 "	6 "	13 " 1 "

EWES ONE YEAR OLD TO AGED, INCLUSIVE.

27	lbs.	0 ozs.	19 lbs.	14 ozs.	18 lbs. 0 ozs.
23	"	15 "	19 "	13 "	17 " 8 "
22	"	8 "	19 "	13 "	17 " 5 "
21	"	15 "	19 "	6 "	17 " 5 "
21	"	0 "	19 "	6 "	16 " 11 "
21	"	3 "	19 "	2 "	16 " 3 "
21	"	0 "	18 "	11 "	15 " 11 "
20	"	0 "	18 "	11 "	15 " 6 "
20	"	2 "	18 "	5 "	14 " 15 "
20	"	6 "	18 "	5 "	14 " 14 "
14	"	10 "	13 "	2 "	12 " 6 "
14	"	4 "	13 "	2 "	12 " 5 "
13	"	14 "	13 "	1 "	12 " 5 "
13	"	13 "	12 "	14 "	12 " 3 "
13	"	5 "	12 "	13 "	12 " 1 "
13	"	4 "	12 "	12 "	12 " 0 "
13	"	4 "	12 "	8 "	12 " 0 "
13	"	3 "	12 "	6 "	12 " 0 "

POLITICAL.

North Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14.—The State Democratic Convention to-day nominated for Governor Z. B. Vance; Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Davis; Secretary of State, Joseph A. English; Treasurer, J. M. Worth; Auditor, L. Love; Attorney General, J. S. Kenan, and Mr. Scarborough for Superintendent of Public Institutions. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Aunt Abby House, a lady eighty years old, had but twenty-five votes against her with the party, was invited and escorted to a seat among the delegates. Hon. F. Shober presided. Adjourned to-night to-night.

Arkansas.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, June 14.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Colonel F. Clark, Chairman of the State Central Committee. All the counties but two were represented. After the preliminary organization Hon. A. men H. Berry, of Benton county, was made Permanent President, with C. C. Read, R. E. Sale, H. O. Williams and A. W. Files Permanent Secretaries. After this a motion was made that the two-thirds rule be adopted in the nominations for State officers. A considerable debate ensued, and the motion was finally carried. A motion was then adopted to proceed to the nomination of two tickets for Governor. On the first ballot the following vote was cast: W. K. Miller, 1; Governor Garland, 1; D. Royston, 7; M. L. Bell, 17½; Thos. Fletcher, 1; Lieutenant Governor Virginia Moore, 25½; Garland, 13; S. P. Hughes, 22½; G. N. Peay, 1; A. M. Wilson, 16; Geo. Gallagher, E. C. Newton, 1; accessions have been filled to-day, and on the ballot, Miller received 71 votes. Wilson's name was dropped, and two votes of Royston added to Miller's, and Bell's added to Garland's, one-fifth of a nomination, when Chicot changed her vote from Garland to Bell, and Garland succeeded by Union, Jefferson, Pike and other counties to Miller. Finally a motion was made to adjourn and to make the nomination of Miller unanimous. [Great applause.] The Convention has adjourned to meet again to-morrow. Miller is a native of Independence county, and the present Auditor of State—a position he has filled for two successive terms. The Convention is one of the largest ever assembled in the State.

Murder in Venango County, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 14.—A special to the *Herald* says: This afternoon a man named Nick Baker, a resident of Columbia Farm Station, aged twenty-one years, killed empty a keg of Mr. Dougherty at that place, it is supposed for the purpose of ravishing Mrs. Dougherty. Being foiled in his attempt, in order to conceal his crime he shot her, the ball entering the left breast, from the effects of which she died in twenty minutes. A man named Theophilus Kelso, a neighbor, went to the house to ascertain the trouble. Baker, meeting him at the door, fired the remaining two balls at him. McCool turned to flee, but stumbled, falling on his face, when Baker pounced upon him, stabbing the several times in the back and shoulder, which will prove fatal. Baker is confined. A strong feeling in favor of lynching the murderer prevails.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Convention of Nurserymen and Florists meet in Chicago yesterday.

In the English House of Commons yesterday, the permissive liquor bill was rejected, 298 to 34.

Probs—Stationary temperature and pressure, easterly winds and continued cloudy weather, with light local rains.

STATE NEWS.

A new Presbyterian church is to be erected at Tyrone.

Three-card-monte sharks are working Harrisburg greenies.

Titusville sent a man to jail for sixty days for sounding a false alarm on the city fire bell.

Harrisburg clergymen announce that they will no longer marry any one without cash on the nail.

A young man named William Owens was drowned at Shenandosh on Sunday, while bathing.

Henry Smith, serving out an eight-years' term of imprisonment in the Easton jail for arson, hung himself on Tuesday.

The dwelling of James O'Neill and an adjoining house in Houtzdale, Clearfield county, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Mrs. O'Neill's mother was badly burned, and he was suffocated in trying to save their property.

Milton Smyser, of York, caught a queer fish in the Codorus, which is eighteen inches in length. The fish is green with silver bands down each side, is shaped like a cod, and has jaws four inches in length, with teeth on each side like the teeth of a shark.

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XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Not one seat in ten is occupied to-day. The Republican side is particularly vacant. The House promptly went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Blackburn in the chair.

After speeches by Mr. SMITH, of Georgia, and Mr. GUNTER in relation to the currency; by Mr. FELTON in favor of granting pensions to survivors of the Indian war, and by Mr. LAWRENCE in reference to Pacific Railroad bonds, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

North Carolina.

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LITTLE ROCK, June 14.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Colonel F. Clark, Chairman of the State Central Committee. All the counties but two were represented. After the preliminary organization Hon. A. men H. Berry, of Benton county, was made Permanent President, with C. C. Read, R. E. Sale, H. O. Williams and A. W. Files Permanent Secretaries. After this a motion was made that the two-thirds rule be adopted in the nominations for State officers. A considerable debate ensued, and the motion was finally carried. A motion was then adopted to proceed to the nomination of two tickets for Governor. On the first ballot the following vote was cast: W. K. Miller, 1; Governor Garland, 1; D. Royston, 7; M. L. Bell, 17½; Thos. Fletcher, 1; Lieutenant Governor Virginia Moore, 25½; Garland, 13; S. P. Hughes, 22½; G. N. Peay, 1; A. M. Wilson, 16; Geo. Gallagher, E. C. Newton, 1; accessions have been filled to-day, and on the ballot, Miller received 71 votes. Wilson's name was dropped, and two votes of Royston added to Miller's, and Bell's added to Garland's, one-fifth of a nomination, when Chicot changed her vote from Garland to Bell, and Garland succeeded by Union, Jefferson, Pike and other counties to Miller. Finally a motion was made and carried to make the nomination of Miller unanimous. [Great applause.] The Convention has adjourned to meet again to-morrow. Miller is a native of Independence county, and the present Auditor of State—a position he has filled for two successive terms. The Convention is one of the largest ever assembled in the State.

Murder in Venango County, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 14.—A special to the *Herald* says: This afternoon a man named Nick Baker, a resident of Columbia Farm Station, aged twenty-one years, killed empty a keg of Mr. Dougherty at that place, it is supposed for the purpose of ravishing Mrs. Dougherty. Being foiled in his attempt, in order to conceal his crime he shot her, the ball entering the left breast, from the effects of which she died in twenty minutes. A man named Theophilus Kelso, a neighbor, went to the house to ascertain the trouble. Baker, meeting him at the door, fired the remaining two balls at him. McCool turned to flee, but stumbled, falling on his face, when Baker pounced upon him, stabbing the several times in the back and shoulder, which will prove fatal. Baker is confined. A strong feeling in favor of lynching the murderer prevails.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Convention of Nurserymen and Florists meet in Chicago yesterday.

In the English House of Commons yesterday, the permissive liquor bill was rejected, 298 to 34.

Probs—Stationary temperature and pressure, easterly winds and continued cloudy weather, with light local rains.

STATE NEWS.

A new Presbyterian church is to be erected at Tyrone.

Three-card-monte sharks are working Harrisburg greenies.

Titusville sent a man to jail for sixty days for sounding a false alarm on the city fire bell.

Harrisburg clergymen announce that they will no longer marry any one without cash on the nail.

A young man named William Owens was drowned at Shenandosh on Sunday, while bathing.

Henry Smith, serving out an eight-years' term of imprisonment in the Easton jail for arson, hung himself on Tuesday.

The dwelling of James O'Neill and an adjoining house in Houtzdale, Clearfield county, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Mrs. O'Neill's mother was badly burned, and he was suffocated in trying to save their property.

Milton Smyser, of York, caught a queer fish in the Codorus, which is eighteen inches in length. The fish is green with silver bands down each side, is shaped like a cod, and has jaws four inches in length, with teeth on each side like the teeth of a shark.

One day last week two men were killed at Edenburg, Venango county, one of them falling from the top of a derrick and breaking his neck, while the other was killed by a pair of tubing clamps falling on his head from the top of a derrick, crushing his skull.

If a jointed fish pole could be made, to carry concealed in the coat-tail pockets, and cost not over fifty cents, more men would observe Sunday in accordance with the dictates of their conscience—and more women would have fish to fry for supper on that day.—*Norristown Herald.*

On Sunday during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Daniel Koons, of Cherryville, Northampton county, passed down the chimney and into a large corner clock, melting the works, and discharged itself in the cellar. The house suffered no other injury.

A paper published in Duncansville, near Harrisburg, says: "Very discouraging reports reach us from all parts of this section in regard to the fly destroying the growing wheat. In many localities, we are told, the wheat fields look as if they had been visited by a hail storm, many fields being almost a total wreck. These reports may be exaggerated in some cases, but there is no mistake about the matter in many places."

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 14, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.070	72	67	S.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.910	90	32	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
7 P. M.	29.920	80	58	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.979 Highest thermom....93
Mean thermom .... 80.5 Lowest thermom....65

Beaver Commencement.

Train No. 21 on the C. and P. road, leaving Pittsburgh about 2 P. M., will stop at Beaver during the Commencement exercises of the Beaver College and Musical Institute.

Fire Commission.

This body met last last evening. The Secretary's report was read showing that the total expenditures for May amounted to $11,107 53, of which amount $9,199 71 was for salaries. Thus far in the year $46,409 16 has been expended by the department.

The Building Committee was instructed to proceed with the erection of a new engine house on Mount Washington.

Meeting of N. T. Stockholders.

There was a meeting of stockholders of the late Nation Trust Company last evening in the Ralston School House, on Penn avenue, to consider the situation. There was a fair attendance, and all present expressed themselves as well pleased with the compromise with the city. After the appointment of a committee to call on the other creditors and ascertain if they are willing to accept the compromise, the meeting adjourned.

The Greys' Dress Parade.

At half-past six o'clock last evening the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., (Duquesne Greys), under command of Colonel Guthrie, left their armory on Market street and marched to Union Park, Allegheny, where the regiment had dress parade. Their excellent band was in attendance, and all present expressed themselves as well pleased with the programme with the city. After the appointment of a committee to call on the other creditors and ascertain if they are willing to accept the compromise, the meeting adjourned.

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High School Commencement

The commencement exercises have been fixed for the following dates and places: Class Day at High School Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 20th; Addresses before the literary societies, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, at High School Hall, Wednesday, June 21st, at half-past one o'clock; exhibition of drawings at the school, June 21st, at half-past two o'clock P. M.; commencement at the Opera House, Thursday morning, June 22d; alumni reunion at Castle Shannon, Friday afternoon and evening, June 23d. The examination of candidates for admission to the school, will commence on Monday morning, June 26th.

Left Town.

The three women who were arrested in Horne's swimming store as professional shoplifters, were allowed to leave the city yesterday. It appeared that they had visited the store of White, Orr & Co. on Monday, and that shortly after they left a valuable piece of silk was missing. They gave their names as Mary Johnson, Mary Ann Johnson and Margaret Davis, of New York. In the room occupied by them at the Fifth avenue hotel, were found several pieces of silk, none of which, however, were identified by any of the merchants. All, though there was ground for suspicion that they were guilty of larceny, the evidence was not deemed sufficient to hold them for trial. The Mayor fined each of the trio $5 and costs and ordered them to leave the city, which they did on the 12:30 P. M. train East.

Another Party From Fayette.

Sheriff Springer arrived in the city yesterday with a party of eight prisoners recently sentenced by Judge Wilson to various terms in the Workhouse, as follows: Simon Lee, James B. Lindsay and Joseph Blackstone, larceny; terms, one year each for the first two and six months and a half each for the last; assault and battery; six months. John McKenna, Hugh Lee, Thomas Conner and Frank Kelly, obstructing and beating an officer; six months each. These yet remain in jail at Uniontown, for cases for the penitentiary, which will be brought down from there during the week. They were delivered to Warden Wright on Tuesday, by Sheriff Springer, make ten convicts sent to the Pittsburgh workhouse from Fayette county as result of the last term of the Criminal Court. And for these ten cases, it is said, we have eighteen criminals from Fayette for one term or court.

Allegheny Water Committee.

This committee held a regular meeting last evening. A sub-committee was appointed to examine and report as to the advisability of laying mains on Gang avenue, Sassafras alley, Bruin alley, and on Franklin street to Herr's Island.

A motion in regard to the preparation of plans looking to a better supply of water was brought out remarks concerning the absence of City Engineer Davis, in Philadelphia, and on motion of Mr. Kredel, the Clerk was directed to notify Mr. Davis by telegraph to return at once and prepare the needed plans, otherwise the work would be procured of another engineer at the expense of Mr. Davis.

Notice to Shippers

Reduced freight rates by Pennsylvania Railroad, taking effect June 15th, from Pittsburgh:

To—	Grain, per 100 lbs.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Class.	Class.
Boston	$1 03	85c	65c	28 c	25 c	c
Providence	1 03	85c	65c	28 c	25 c	c
New York	85	85c	65c	28 c	25 c	c
Philadelphia	71	56c	46c	18½c	13 c	c
Baltimore	71	56c	46c	18½c	13 c	c

Specially low rates on fourth class goods to Galveston, Mobile and other Southern points.
C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Examinations—Music Contest for Gold Medal, &c., &c.

The annual examinations of the classes in this popular college commenced on Tuesday morning last, and will continue till next Tuesday noon. To-day the Senior Middle Class will be examined in mathematics for the Mrs. Bishop Simpson prize. To-morrow (Friday) morning the music contest will take place in the college chapel. This contest will be for the Mrs. McKee gold medal. With the superior facilities which this institution affords the pupil to acquire a thorough knowledge of music, and the remarkable aptitude in that particular study of some of those who will take part in the contest, we do not hesitate to predict that this will be the most brilliant entertainment that has ever been given in the city. Our advice to those who would enjoy the rarest treat of the season is, go early in order to secure eligible seats.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BASE BALL—Alleghenys, 12; Braddocks, 10.

Two more cases of smallpox were reported by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, yesterday.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary at present is 651, with several counties to hear from.

The strawberry festival at the First Cumberland Presbyterian church will be continued this and to-morrow evening.

MRS. CRESS, wife of Penny Cress, of Chess, Smythe & Co., died at her residence yesterday morning after a brief illness.

JOHN BAKER, a drover, fell through the coal trestle of the West Penn road, near Lewis, Bailey & Baizell's office, Tuesday night, and instantly killed several cattle in the fall.

A MAN named Watzik, residing on Gist street, is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery. He is accused of having assaulted his wife with a razor, and cut a deep gash in her throat.

IN the case of Tiny Allen, John Allen, Henry Roberts and John Moore, who are charged before Mr. Spahr with the murder of Mr. Jacob of John Smallman, the Aliens were held for trial and the others were discharged.

GEORGE GROSS, who was injured on the Fort Wayne road, near the outer depot, in Allegheny, a couple of weeks ago, died Tuesday morning, from his injuries, at the residence on California avenue, Allegheny. He leaves a wife and one child.

IT now appears that only two persons, instead of five, were engaged in the outrage on the person of Andrew Mills, near Sharpsburg, Allegheny. The two men, Elliott and Lafferty, who are in jail for trial, have been identified, not only by Miss Dickson, but by Mills himself.

AGGIE HILL,